## BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

The British Premier --- Personal Appearance, Parentage and Parliamentary Career.

The Israelite Exodus from Spain Under the Inquisition.

HIS TILT WITH O'CONNELL.

Chanceller of the Exchequer, Premier. Leader of the Opposition and Forming a Ministry.

The political aspect of affairs in England has for some months past made it more than probable that the reins of power would soon fall from the hands of Mr. Gladstone. In the hope of averting the Ministerial catastrophe he advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament. His appeal to the people has been unsuccessful, and by command of the Crown, in accordance with the will of the nation, his great political antagonist, Benjamin Disraeli, is at this moment engaged in constructing a Cabinet for Great Britain. The battle having been fought and tost by Mr. Giadstone, it is under these circumstances that Mr. Disraeli again triumphantly realizes his prophesy that the House of Commons would hear him," for he will this time return not only to office, but accede to ministerial power.

DISRAELI'S APPEARANCE—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.
This great conservative leader, in whose hands Church and aristocracy, is anything but the type of an Englishman. He is a tall and rather broad shouldered man-though otherwise not of stout build—with a slight stoop of a very sphinx-like head, which is surrounded by dark and eli-like ocks; a sallow complexion and a dreamy expression: a long and shaven upper lip, closely shaven whiskers, and an imperial. His walk is more like hat of a dancing master than of a genuine John Bull, his toes evidently doing much more work him would seem to be impossible; but there is frequently a very sardonic smile upon the face of this master of irony. Whatever may be his religious views and they appear by some of his novels to be a singalar mixture of Christianity and Judaism-he is the first of the Hebrew race who has attained the proud position of Premier of England, and he is equally proud of the favored people from whom he sixty-ninth year, Disraeli shows no signs of senility, and could wear out many a much younger man in hours of oratorical effort, or in watching the interests of the party he presides over, even from the foremost opposition bench of the House of

The exact place of Mr. Disraeli's birth is involved in some obscurity, although it is certain that he first saw the light in the English metropolis. His lineal ancestors were turned out of Spain when Forguemada and the Inquisition swept that country of Jews and Moors, at which time they found relage on the more hospitable shores of the Venetian Republic. The first migration of any part of the family into England was in 1748, when the ex-Premier's grandfather came from Venice and established himself in trade in that country. He married a lady of his own race and faith, and their only child, Isaac, who was born at Enfield nowned in the paths of literature. Despising the irudgery of a counting room in Amsterdam, he returned to England at the age of fitteen, an ardent disciple of Rousseau, and lived afterwards one with his books, a professed enemy of com-erce as a vocation, and on terms with all the iterary men of the day, leaving the "Curiosities of Literature" as the permanent memorial of his study and application. Although himself so de-roted to a lettered life, he resisted his eldest son Benjamin's uncontrollable literary aspirations, and placed him in an attorney's office in the Old lewry, but was at length induced to release him rom the irksome fetters of the legal profession. non of fugitive pieces and in preparations for a ife of fame for some years, until, at the age of wenty, he burst upon the world in his

FIRST AND BRILLIANT NOVEL of English society, "Vivian Grey," which was said critics of the period to have been read by everybody west of Portland place. Satirizing all which he himself in advanced years described as 'as hot and hurried a sketch as ever was penned." povelists, and, as the known author of this most timacy of the Countess of Blessington and the rest of the high "ton" of English society. He is thus described at this period in a work called "Novels and Novelists:-"His ringlets of silken black hair, his flashing eyes, his effectivate and lisping voice, his dresscoat of black velvet, lined with white satin; his white kid nanging fringe of black silk, and his ivory cane of which the handle, miaid with gold, was relieved by more black silk in the shape of a tassel. Every one laughed at him for being affected; but the best style, and they felt his personal vanity was a dattering homage to their most notorious weakness. Such was the periumed boy-exquisite who forced his way into the saloons of peeresses. Men held him in light esteem; but observant women, who, as a rule, are more discerning judges of young men than themselves, prophesied the he would live to be a great man.

TRAVEL TO THE CRIENT. Having previously visited France, Italy and Germany, Disraeli now made an extended tour of Eastern travel; and, among other adventures and perils, nearly risked his life in an attempt to pene-A CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT.

During his absence he forwarded to his publishers the copy of "The Young Duke" and "Contarini Fleming." In 1831, during the last stage of the struggle for Parliamentary reform, he returned to England, and then made his first assay to get into the House of Commons as candidate for the borough of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. He was at that time backed by Hume and O'Conneil, and went in for the radical votes, although his polittical creed was of a singularly indefinite and am biguous complexion. He was defeated, but not ng afterwards issued an address to the electors long afterwards issued an address to the electors of Marylebone, to whom he commended himself as a man who had already fought the battles of the people, and as an advocate of triennial Parliaments and the ballot. In other respects he was fast splitting from the radical party, and in 1835 he appeared at Tannton as a supporter of Sir Hobert Peel and inferred blue tory colors, but he was again deleated; and while ingeniously defending his apostacy he made a flerce onslaught Upon o'connell, whom he stigmatized as an "incendiary," a "traitor" and a "just in action and word," an outburst which cost him the following retailation:—

The Buss Reply.

In one of his regular Conciliation Hall addresses, o'Connell said:—

In one of his regular Conciliation Hall addresses, O'Connell said:—

"There is a habit of underrating that great and oppressed nation, the Jews. They are cruelly persecuted by people calling themselves Christians. I have the happiness to be acquainted with some Jewish lamilies in London, and among them more accomplished ladies, or more numane, cordish, high-minded or better educated gentlemen. I have never met. It is not to be supposed, then, that when I speak of Disraeli as a Jew i mean to tarmish him on that account. They were once the chosen people of God. There were miscreants among them also, and it must certainly have been from one of these that Mr. Disraeli descended. He possesses just the qualities of the impenient thief on the cross, whose name, I verily believe, must have been Disraeli. For anght I know, the present Disraeli is descended from him, and with the impression that he is, I now lorgive the heir-at-law of the biasphemous thief who died upon the cross."

This dage lation in the columns of the London Times in a letter, in which he said:—"No threatening skeletons canvassed for me; a death's head and crossbones was not blazoned on my banners. My pecuniary resources, too, were limited. I am not one of those public beggars that we see awarming, with their

obtrastive boxes, in the chapels of your creed; nor am I in possession of a princely revenue, arising from a starving set of fanatical slaves." This graphic description of the "Repeal Ront" shows that Disraeli was at that time no inferior match in sarcastic invection to his great antagonist. The time which followed Disraeli's third unsuccessful attempt to get into parfinment was probably the most trying period of his life. He became a regular contributor to Lady Bleashgton's "Book of Beauty," and wrote "Venetia" and "Henrietia Temple," but his aspirations were dashed, and his dircumstances were by no means flourishing for a man hanging to the stirts of the English aristocracy. It is stated that he is a man who has never been overmindful of kindnesses shown him in this struggling period of his life. An instance will suffice, which we have had personally related to us by the disappointed friend himsell. The great novelist and aspiring statesman had made the acquaintance of a Bond street tradesman, who united a love of literature and the desire to be a poot with the sale of hostery, and such neckties and gloves as would fittingly become the companion of the Countess of Hiessington. He had accumulated a well-selected and costly library, and was at that time in the affluent condition of many a successini western tradesman in London. The future Fremier not only had a carte blanche to regard his study as his own, and, to use his own term, "potter over" his valuable volumes, but managed also to get into those books of the poetic hosier, which were ruled with perpendicular columns in red ink. Some years stnoc, when Disraeli was for a brief time Premier, this poor man lailed in business; and, thinking of his now great and mighty friend, interviewed him in the looby of the House of Commons for the purpose of asking him for his standing account of old date, amounting to something tess than 5500. The memory of the past had somehow isded, and the hosier not only came empty away, but was told by the sufferning so his nature,

erosity is not understood in England to be among the failings of his nature, while many greater men have been much more approachable.

In Parliament, Rich and Married.

It was now bistach's good fortune not only to obtain a seat in Parliament, but to become a man of substantial wealth. He was returned for the borough of Maidstone in 1837, on the occasion of the general election which succeeded Queen Victoria's accession to the turone. It was his fifth attempt to become a representative of the people, and, in his exuitation at his success, he uttered words which will always be memorable:—"I have begun many times several things, and have always succeeded at last," "Ni desperantant," "never despair," was the motto which guided him to eminence, and by which he at length planted his feet upon the lowest rung of the ladder which led him to statesmanshir; but it may seriously be doubted whether his success would have been so great had it not been for another fortuitous event. He was elected for Maidstone, with Mr. Wyndham Lewis, of Pantgwynlas Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, who had for some time been his intimate friend, and within two years, his Parliamentary colleague being struck with mortal sickness, he married his widow, Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, who brought him a fortune of at least \$40,000 a year. As an ex-Premier and Secretary of State he is now entitled to a pension when out of office of \$10,000 annualty; and, among other windfalls in his successful and eventual life, he was left a legacy of \$200,000 by a Mrs. Williams, of Torquay, in Devonshire, an eccentric lady, who was among his most ardent admirable wife, a was among his most ardent admirers. Not only was his success now assured by wealth, but he had a most admirable wife, a lady of the highest culture and refinement, who not only brought him conjugal relicity but became the mainstay of his political career; always working with wenderful womanity tact for the husband she adored. At a Harvest Home at his Manor of Hughenden, some six years since, the said that "he had the best wife in England" and he subsequently accepted the offer of his Sovereign to make her a Peeress in her own right, by the title of Coustess of Beaconsteld, preferring himself to remain a Commoner, and the leader of the Constitutional opposition in the People's House of Parliament.

conservatives, or as it is called by themselves, the constitutional opposition in the People's House of Parliament.

FIRST SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
On the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's first speech in the House of Commons he followed Mr. O'Conneil, redeeming his promise of "meeting him at Paulippl," but, after exhausting himself in vituperation, he was met by murmurs and disapprobation, and was compelled to sit down, using the remarkable words, "I will sit down now; but the time will come when you will hear me," He did not address the House again for some eighteen months, after which he rose steadily in Parliamentary authority and public estimation, evidencing those statesmanlize qualities which have subsequently made him so renowned. At the next Parliament Disraeli was returned for Shrewsbury, and it was thought possible that Sir Robert Peel would have given him some minor Ministerial office; but the great Lord Derby—the Rupert of debate—put an unkindly spoke in the young aspirant's wheel, and told Sir Robert Peel that "he would not have Mr. Disraeli at any price," little expecting that in the course of time Disraeli would be his leader of the House of Commons, and would succeed him as Premier of England. In spite of this, however, Disraeli mainly supported Peel for the next two years, when the Premier, having introduced a measure to relieve Canadian and other colonial cereals from the full daty imposed upon foreign and colonial corn alike, Disraeli seized the opportunity, and denounced Sir Robert's government as "an organized hypocrisy." Assisted by Lord George Bentinck, he lost no opportunity of lashing Sir Robert with an unbridled torpent of political abuse, and delivered himself of those speeches which have principally rendered his name famous as a debater. How little patriotism and how much personal ambition probably had to do with the course he now adopted may be guessed from words which are attributed to him, thus:—"It is quite a mijstake, "the is reported to have said, "to suppose I ever hated Peel

The potato rot, the Irish famine and the high price of corn. at length, after the conversion or Jones Lioyd, the great banker; Lord Morpeth and Lord Ashley (the three suosequently known as Lord Overston, the Earl of Carlisle and the Earl of Shafteebury), induced Sir Robert Peel to acknowledge himself a free trader and the humble disciple of Richard Cobden; and, having given up its office with his previous convictions, he was brought back early in 1846 to carry out his great measure of iree trade and to endore the incessant attacks and irony of Disraell. In one of the best speeches he ever delivered Disraell said:—There is a difficulty in finding a parallel to the position of the right honorable gentleman in any part of instory. The only parallel which I can find is an incident in the late war in the Levant, which was terminated by the policy of the noble Lord Palmerston) opposite. I remember when that great struggle was taking place, when the existence of the Turkish Empire was a stake, the late Surfan, a man of great energy and fertile in resources, was determined to fit out an immense fleet, to maintain his Empire. was determined to fit out an immense fleet, to maintain his Empire. Accordingly, a vast armament was collected. It consisted of many of the finest ships that were ever built. The crews were picked men, the officers the ablest that could be found, and both officers and men were rewarded before they fought. There never was an armament which left the Dardanelles similarly appointed since the days of Soliman, the Great. The Suitan personally witnessed the departure of the fleet; as all the multis here prayed for the success of the last general election. Away went the fleet; but what was the Suitan's consternation when the Lord High Admiral steered at once into the enemy's port! Now, sir, the Lord Righ Admiral on that occasion was very much misrepresented. He, too, was Now, sir, the Lord Righ Admirai on that occasion was very much misrepresented. He, too, was called a traitor, and he vindicated himself. True it is, said he, I did place myself at the head of this valiant armada; true it is that my sovereign embraced me; true it is that at he muitis in the Empire ofered up prayers for my success; but I have an objection to war. I see no use in prolonging the struggle, and the only reason I had for accepting the command was that I might terminate the contest by betraying my master."

I might terminate the contest by betraying my master."

Such was the burning sarcasm with which Sir Robert Feel was now assailed by one who nad until then, since he had been in Parliament, been an adherent of his party.

LEADER OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

On the death of Lord George Bentinck Mr. Disraeli succeeded to the leadership of the conservatives in the Lower House, and became the acknowledged champion of the landed interest and the Church. It was not yet thoroughly certain that the tory party might not become reunited; but, fortunately for bisraeli, the succession of the Peelites and their union with the wing party was permanently maintained, thus securing him a chance of office which he might not otherwise have objained.

chance of office which he might not otherwise have obtained.

Novels and new Englandism."

He had lately drought out two political novels, "Synil" and "Conneysby," which gave utterance to a new creed of politics called "New Englandism," a strange and fantastic mixture of High Church principles and popular sympathies, of which he became for awhile a kind of arch priest. An overweening vanity and exaggeration of themselves constituted the new school of inture regeneration of England, and it was well said of this insignificant clique of would-be statesmen, "Their politics were based on the rejection of all experiences, and much of their philosophy was contempt for all experiment."

much of their philosophy was contempt for all experiment."

HARD WORK UP HILL.

Prom the passing of Free Trade to 1852 was perhaps the hardest period of Parliamentary work in Disraell's life. It was in this year that Lord John Russell, who had been Premier since the downfall of Sir Robert Peel, dismissed Lord Paimerston from the post of Foreign Secretary—a step which led by necessary consequence to the breaking up of his iceoic and tottering government. Lord Derby was summoned by the Queen, and entrusted with the responsibility of forming a Ministry, and at once constituted the man whom at one time he "wouldn't have as any price," Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons. In that capacity the now "Right Honorable" Benjamin Disraell proved that he was not only a good Parliamentary talker, but that he had administrative powers, and was capable, at all events, of assisting to rule the nation. He was destined, however, to the same ill fortune as attended his dirst Parliamentary speech. A more brilliant address to the House of Commons in moving his Budget was never made; but his fiscal policy was unacceptable to the nation. His measures were antagonistic to the interests of the now powerful middle class. by whom free trade had been carried and

Sir Robert Peet compelled to do their behests, and he accordingly sound himself ousted from office oy a majority of nineteen, which replaced Lord John Russell in Downing street with as nearly as possible his old identical Cabinet. From that time until 1858 he remained in the cool and hush of the opposition benches, a sadder and a wiser man, leaving the government of the country to Lord Russell, Lord Aberdeen's coalition Ministry, and to Lord Paimerston. During that period England and a great and a little war; her great struggie with the Russian "Bear" in companionship with her now ardent ally the Emperor Napoleon III.—the permanent results of which future history can slone declare—and the much less significant struggie brought on by Sir John Bowring with the empire of Chima, for very little better resson than that, as Her Majesty's representative, he had not been treated with hospitality by Commissioner Yen, the imperist representative of the near relative of the solar system.

hospitality by Commissioner Yes. the imperial representative of the near relative of the solar system.

All this time Disrael's star was working quietly in the ascendant, and by the fortune of political warfare he returned to office as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby's second Premiership, in 1858.

At the house of Lady Blessington Disraeli had, some fitteen years before, when he was a rerugee in England, made the intimacy of that marvellous man of destiny, Louis Napoleon, and by a singular coincidence the now Emperor of France became at this time the direct instrumentality of his reaccession to office. The attempt of Felice Orsini to assassinate Napoleon by a plot concocted on English soil gave rise to a request—which rather took the form of a demand—that the law against the offence of conspiring to marder a loreign potentate should be changed to make it a felony instead of a misdemeanor. Such dictation naturally aroused the national feeling, especially when a proposition was made by the British Ministry to do the bidding of the French Emperor, and a "Conspiracy to Murder bill" was brought before Parliament. Singularly enough a subordinate office-bolder of the government of Lord Palmerston, Mr. Stansfield, the member for Hailfax, was found not to be altogether free of complicity with the perpetrators of this crime. He had, at all events, incautiously allowed his house to be used for the meetings and to receive the correspondence of Orsini, and he was accordingly compelled to resign his ministerial office. Mr. Disraeli had voted for the first reading of the bill: bout now, on its second reading, with his usual tact, he joined Mr. Milner Gibson, who had the country at his back, to defeat the Ministry, and returned to office with precisely the same majority (of mineteen) as that by which he had been custed in 1852, Lord Derby coming back as Premier. Disraeli had voted for the first reading of the bill: bout now, on its second reading, with his usual tact, he joined Mr. Milner Gibson, who had the count

commons,
THE DERBY-DISBABLI MINISTRY
was defeated by a majority of thirty-one—an
event which induced the government to exercise
their constitutional privilege of appealing to the
country. The result did not tend to strengthen
their position in Parliament, and a direct vote of
want of confidence being moved they were again
deseated by a majority of thirteen; Lord Palmerston then forming his second and last administration, and remaining in power until October, 1859,
when he died in the Premiership.

Cabinar Garren.

want of confidence being moved they were again deceated by a majority of thirteen; Lord Palmerston then forming his second and instadministration, and remaining in power until October, 1859, when he died in the Premiership.

Disraell's first spell of office had lasted only ten months and his second tenure of the Chancellorship only sixteen months, while he was now doomed to remain on the left-hand side of the Speaker's chair for seven long years. From this time Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was enabled to press through Parliament his great ree trade measures, although Disraell was constantly proving himself a thorn in that statesman's side. It is greatly to Disraell's credit, and should not be passed without notice, that, during our rebellion in the South he was about the only public man and statesman of eminence in England who did not predict the success or show sympathy for the cause of the Confederate seceders. Unlike Mr. Gladstone, who used language in public calculated to sustain the cause of secession, no observation ever fell from Mr. Disraell's lips tending to hurt the sensibilities of the American people, or evincing exultation in the deadly struggle which was then in progress. It was not until siter the decease of Lord Palmerston—who had for many years previous to his death successfully pooh-poched the subject—that another iteform bill was introduced into Parliament by the Ministry, of which Lord John, now Earl Russell, was then that Disraell acceded for a third time to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last of Lord Perby's cabinets, whom'he succeeded—eighteen months after—in the Premiership on that great statesman's decease. With that particular difference this administration was longer lived than any of its predecessors of tory politics since that of Sir Robert Peel, and Disraell now held the seals of office lor two years and a hall. He boildly look the wind out of his political adversaries' sails and brought in a Reiorm bill of his own with a wide franchise, restrict

jority of 120 in the House of Commons.

OUT IN THE COLD BUT WATCHFUL.

For five years and three months Disraeli has so
on the opposition bench, narrowiy watching to
policy of his great rivai, whom he has neglected r
opportunity to defeat of which Parliamentary ta
tics would enable him to avail himself. Mr. Gils
stone has now, after a memorable tenure of policial power, distinguished by measures which w leal power, distinguished by measures which will immortalize his name as one of the greatest of English ministers, to surrender to him the reins

English ministers, to surrender to him the reins of office.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

The question is, "What will be do with it?" Fertile in resources and brilliant in abilities, he has yet to contend with the dead weight of old tory prejudices, which chronically affect the party which he leads; but he has now a chance which was never before presented to him, and if he will show some signs of progress, and can stimulate the conservative vis inertice, he may even, at threescore years and ten, attain a brilliant inture and make his mark, by judicious measures, upon English history. One solemn regret he is sure to experience, and that is that the Counters of Beaconsfield, who died a few months arc, did not live to see her adored and distinguished husband a second time Prime Minister of England.

THE STRAITS OF MALACCA QUES-TION

American Interest in the Argument Between Gladstone and Disraeli-The United States Consul at Singapore-"Oplum, Muskets and Gunpowder."

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1874.
The curious controversy which has sprung up between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraell in regard to the Straits of Malacca has called forth in the English papers a great amount of discussion for and against the two leaders. In the process of vamping up all documents, however, which should throw some light on the subject, the conservatives in some way or other have come across a curiously interesting letter from the agent of the Sultan of Acheen in Penang to his correspondents at Singa-pore. And this letter furnishes the English journals an opportunity to give their "American cousins" a gentle side thrust about "ignoring international obligations," for the name of the American consul-by the address of the letter, I presume, at Singapore-comes therein into a greater prominence than would be evidently de-sired by him, or as can be agreeable to our iriends,

ENGLISH PREVACE TO THE NEWS. The Morning Post prints the following remarks along with the intercepted despatch :-

along with the intercepted despatch:—
Our American cousins have a keen eye to business, and though, as we know to our cost, they are forward to complain when their own national interests are touched, they are never backward in ignoring international obligations when a "smart" thing is to be done in the way of trading. The most recent proof of the existence of this trait in the American character has been afforded in the course of the war which is now being carried on in Sumatra by the Dutch, by the unincky miscarriage of a letter addressed by the agent of the Suitan of Acheen in Penang to his correspondents at Singapore, in which the name of the American Consul appears somewhat prominently.

is as follows:

From JUNEU PAYAR, of Penang, to JUNEU ISBARIE and JUNEU ISBARIE RUSSOR, of SHIGHPOOF, dated 18th November, 1873.

on our own business. If you lerget this of course we shall get into trouble.

Fallurs of the missive.

This curious epistic, instead of reaching the persons for whom it was intended, fell into the hands of some Dutch spies, by whom the bearer of it was intercepted, and it is to be feared that its non-delivery must have ere now brought upon the writer the trouble which he seems to have anticipated. No doubt he has in deepair "beat his head" at the injure of his attempt to convey his message clandestinely. Probably the American Consul, too, would have been just as well pleased that it should not have gone astray, to enlighten the Dutch as to his proceedings. The people of Acheen are said to be a warlike and courageous race, and the Dutch have had some trouble in achieving the success they have realized in their war in Sumatra. Yet these warriors appear to love their optum more than the means of carrying on their resistance to the invaders of their country. "If you delay sending the chandoo," writes the agent, "we shall be in great trouble. Our Suitan has also sent a lotter to me asking for chandoo." In every case the "chandoo." In every case the "chandoo." In the stand most important place in the agent's ideas of the necessaties of his countrymen. And at last he comes to this despairing climax:—"The ocuntry have no chandoo. If you cannot send the guns at the same time, send them afterwards—send the chandoo at all events." The opium first, then the necessaries for fighting in self-delence. What a strange reversal of the order of things!

English Opinion of the Diplomacy in

the Malay Archipelago. The London Post of February 2 reviews, torially, the history of England's negotiations with the Dutch and Acheenese from the year 1824 to the present moment, treating the present question of the Malaoca Straits issue thus:-

Mr. Gladstone, in dealing with foreign policy, answers accusation by epigram, and assumes that his opponent "founders and founders." He replies to close argument by careless squib and laughs at the farmers of Aylesbury. He says:—

laughs at the farmers of Aylesbury. He says:—

With the wine there was beer,
With the beer there was bacca,
With some thundering news
From the Straits of Melacca.

This novel development of the facetious side of the
Prime Minnster's character might provoke some
awkward retorts as to the opportunity of laughing. But the issue is too serious for this poor sort
of chaff, and the letter of "Common Sense," who
comes forward boildly as a sort of Penang lawyer to
the rescue, only suggests the conclusion that the
apologist of Mr. Gladstone has more ardor than
accuracy in his attack. It is indeed not probable
that the Dutch, as Hollanders, will "again sail
up the Thames" (he should nave said the
Medway), or that they will threaten our commerce
in the East; but we cannot help thinking that
politicians are lacking in common foresight
who do not see behind the Dutch a vast empire
to whose capacities and ambition no one is in the East; but we cannot help thinking that politicians are lacking in common foresight who do not see behind the Dutch a wast empire to whose capacities and ambition no one is yet able to put a definite bound. We commend to "Common Sense" the perusal of a letter from Junku Payah. That remarkable agent of the Sultan of Acheen is in serious straits for want of the Eastern equivalent of bacca, "chandoo," or optium. He writes:—"Send the guns afterwards; send chandoo at all events." "Common Sense" has made haste to send us chandoo, of which Her Majesty's government appears to have a considerable stock on hand. Perhaps later he will lorward his arguments. \* "What is past all doubt is that if the treaty of 1534 was little creditable to us, as backing out or attempting to back out of a treaty engagement with Acheen, the treaty of 1871, as sacrificing the independence of Acheen, which we had before stipulated for and secured, was simply disgraceful to the country. Considerations regarding the security of our commerce ought alone to have prevented acquiescence on our part with the desires of the Dutch to obtain hold over the whole of Sumatra; but when such acquiescence involved besides the abandonment of an old and faithful ally to an enemy notoriously coveting his possessions and a deliberate breach of faith, the transaction is, to say the least of it, calculated to bring the name of the country into disrepute. Who is responsible for this? The facts we have adduced, the letter of Lord Derby, the explanation in detail of Mr. Disraeli on Saturday, these all concur in bringing the charge home to the Gladstone Government. It was that government and not Mr. Disraeli that released the Dutch to once in bringing the charge home to the Gladstone Government, it was that government and not Mr. Disraeli that released the Dutch is one of the country into disrepute, when there there to lose the dogs of war against that doomed State; and so iar from Mr. Disraeli being left in fespéct of foreign affairs. It is no wonder that Mr. Dis

THE SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY.

Society Committee in London issued an address to the electors, calling upon them to urge upon government and the representatives in Parlian to use their influence to put down the slave trade sents a summary of work in which the readers of the HERALD should be interested, and in which they should help till the slave trade and slavery be universally destroyed.

The Slave Trade and Slavery.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, OFFICE 27 New Broad Street, London, Jan. 27, 1874.

As a general election is about to take place we deem this a fitting opportunity to sak you to urge upon the candidates for election to Parliament the necessity on the part of the British government, and also on the part of each member of the Legislature, to take vigorous action, wherever British induence can be legitimately employed, to put down the slave trade and slavery. We feel that a vast work has yet to be done to destroy these evils, and it is in the power of our Cabinet and Legislature very materially to promote their removal.

put down the slave trade and slavery. We feel that a vast work has jet to be done to destroy these evils, and it is in the power of our Cabinet and Legislature very materially to promote their removal.

Great Britain has treaties with Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Madagascar and other countries to put down the slave trade, which she habitually neglects by her moral influence to enforce. Though an anhi-slave trade treaty has been signed by the solution of Zanzibar, the slave trade has found a new channel along the eastern coasts of Airica, and thousands of slaves have been sent northward by land. British consular establishments at proper places would greatly check the trade. A considerable trade in human beings is carried on throughout the Upper Nile district, finding an outlet down the Nile and to the south of Abyssima to the Red Sea, and also in the Lake Tchad district, having an outflow in the neighborhood of Tripoli. On the west coast of Airica there is a considerable slave trade among the tribes protected by the British government, which interto they have allowed to continue, to the dishonor of the English name. We grieve to report that among some of the native States in India tributary to the British government, which interto they have allowed to continue, to the dishonor of the English name. We grieve to report that among some of the native States in India tributary to the British government, slave marts are established in most of the large cities, such as Cabool, Badaskhan, Fysabad, Caudabar, Kundur, Ghuznee, &c. What Russia has done in Khiva and Bokhara the British government ought long since to have accomplished in those territories which are under their protection.

In the East Airican possessions belonging to the Portuguese the slave trade has of late increased, and the moral influence of the British Cabinet could, with much advantage, be used with the Portuguese government to suppress this trade as well as to urge the absolute extinction of the Macao colle trade.

The Polynesian labor traffic cannot be reg

ins to be done, the government has ne Slave Trade Department in the Foribotished the Stave It as you mistake. We require the present occasion as most tavorable to brug these matters under the consideration of those owners are the flower of the state of the s

BRAZIL

The Bishop of Olinda in Prison Awaiting Trial-His Grime Against the State—Place of Cap-tivity and Treatment—Regetiations with the Holy See on the Subject of Secret Societies Prespect of War with the Argentine Confederation.

RIO JANIERO, Jan. 25, 1874. Since the 14th we have had the Bishop of Olinda among us, in the category of a prisoner to be tried for felony, for such his "crime" is under the Brazilian Criminal Code. The most reverend gentleman, however, is very comfortably housed in the Mayal Arsenai in the apartments previously occupied by Baron da Laguna when inspector of the Arsenai, purposely refitted for the Bishop, and the government allows \$30 a day for his food. He is also free to receive all visitors, but not corporations, and, on the whole, is enjoying the position of a "markyri" in a warr comportable manner. It of a "martyr" in a very comiortable manner. It had been intended by the Catholic Association to charter a steamer and meet him at the bar, but the transport arrived during the night and siumber was too sweet. Next morning, how-ever, the Bishop of Rio was early at the prison gates of the "Martyr for the Church prison gates of the "Martyr for the Church of Christ." Rio dropped upon its knees to kiss Olinda's ring and ask his blessing, but the meek Olinda fell likewise upon his knees, and the two kneeling pastors wrapped each other in a solemu, religious and brotherly embrace. The scene was a most affecting one, and all the canons, the two Senators of the Empire, with all the other members of the Catholic Association, wiped away falling tears. Outside the clerical community the people of Rio have taken the arrival of the martyr. people of Rio have taken the arrival of the martyr Bishop with the greatest equanimity. The Supreme Tribunal is in holiday, and so some

delay is occurring in the preliminary formalities of the trial, as the Crown Prosecutor will not report on the indictment until after the holidays.

on the indictment until after the holidays.

RELATIONS TO THE HOLY SEE.

The resuit of Baron da Penedo's negotiations with the Pope is semi-omicially declared to be "most satisfactory," but the actual terms of any agreement are to be maintained secret until the Nuncio has piaced it in execution on the part of the Pope. From what has transpired, however, it seems that his Holiness has not abandoned any of his pretensions to universal dominance, an abandonment not to be expected, but has consented, in view of the assurances given him that Freemasonry in Brazil is not anti-Catholic and does not conspire, to recommend to the bishops to use more moderation and not to attack it with the thunders of the Church, but with persuasion, and to inform them that the brief of May last had been misconstrued by the prelates when they drew from it the inference that they were ordered to carry on war a Poutrance against Brazilian Freemasonry. But though the government feels, or professes to feel, satisfied with the result of Baron da Penedo's diplomacy, the Freemasons consider it a fluke, and as for the clericais they laugh it to scorn and carry on their war of intolerance with even greater earnestness, retusing to marry or baptize it there be a Mason gossip, or to read prayers over a dead freemason. In Pernambuco, also, the Governor of the Bishopric of Olinda has Just suspended a priest of the capital for saying the prayers of the dead over one of the deceased members of an interdicted brotherhood, not a Mason. The clerical press also teems with opproblous epithets against the government, and even the Emperor, not withstanding the silent neutrality he preserves, decilning even to speak of the religious question, does not escape the clerical ires, they calling him the "heritical Cesar," and inding parallels for him among the worst emperors of thome and the heathen or heterodox persecutors of the Church.

of the Church.
TENDENCY TO WAR WITH THE ARGENTINE CONPEDHEATION.

However, the war question attracts far more of
the public attention, for little hope is entertained
nere of avoiding that war with the Argentine Confederation which has been looming for some time
past. In fact, we lear now that every packet from
the south will bring us news of actual hostile acts,
and the public funds have fallen some one-half per
cent within the last week. The lear of the immediate outbreak does not arise so much from the
strong reclamations which the Brazilian Minister
at Buenos Ayres has orders to make upon the stoppage of the Matto-Grosso mail steamer Cuaybá, as
from the knowledge that instructions have boen
given to the Brazilian land and naval forces in
Paraguay to selze vessels bringing arms
and munitions to the Argentine filibusters
who have selzed and fortified Pliar,
a strong position above Humaits, in
Paraguay, and to put down the specialed revolution
by force, if force the found necessary. In fact, the
invasion was fitted out and armed in the Argentine Confederation, and composed almost entirely
of Argentine citizens, it being winked at, if not
alded, as is said, with arms and money, by the Argentine government, the object of the revolution
being to overthrow the present Brazilianized government of Paraguay and supersede it by Argentine tools who wit consent to cede the Chaco and
serve the Argentine policy of annexation here-TENDENCY TO WAR WITH THE ARGENTINE CONPED tine tools who will consent to ce

ernment of Paraguay and supersede it by Argentine tools who will consent to cede the Chaco and serve the Argentine policy of annexation hereafter. The Brazilians, however, have still 3,000 men in Paraguay, and two more small iron-leads and three gunboats left Rio for the Plate last week, together with the new commodore, Baron da Passagem, who has been sent specially to take command of the considerable squadron which Brazil has in the Plate.

As regards the present position of the two Powers, Brazili is in very good order to carry on a defensive war, as her gunboats and small monitors could prevent any Argentine force of importance from invading Rio Grande do sul from Corrientes, the broad River Uruguay separating these provinces, and the part of Corrientes which has a territorial frontier with Brazil leading only into an uppopulated back country far from settlements, and covered with forests. To assail Matto-Grosso is possible only from Paraguay or by the River Paraguay, for the swamps on the Chaco side render a land invasion on the west of the Paraguay impossible. But Brazil has several small fron-clads and gunboats on the Paraguay and the Upper Parana holds Humatid, and virtually all the Paraguayan River coast, together with the Island of Atalo, at the mouth of the Paraguay, where is the Brazilian naval arsenal, and whose cession the Argentines are therefore so anxious to obtain from Paraguay.

By mail just in from the River Plate, we have

Argentines are therefore so anxious to obtain from Paraguay.

By mail just in from the River Plate, we have news from Asuncion to January 10. The Paraguayan Congress has put all the territory of the Republic in a state of siege. The government has applied to the Brazilian, Oriental and Argentine representatives for aid to put down the revolution of Capallero, who was still at Pliar. The Oriental can only give moral aid, the Argentine, whose force consists of only about thirty men, regrets he cannot go beyond the city, but the Brazilian declares that the Brazilian troops and ships shall, if necessary, co-operate to maintain order within the district of the capital and will permit no attack upon Asuncion.

THE NINETY-SIXTH BEGIMENT DIFFICULTY.

The privates and non-commissioned officers of the Ninety-sixth regiment held a meeting yesterday at No. 48 Orchard street, Mr. William Bischoff presiding. The meeting was very largely attended and the present position of the regiment discussed with considerable animation. It was reported by the committee having the petition relative to the armory scandal in charge that Senator Gross, to whose care it had been commended, had refused to submit the same to the Governor unless the signature of Captain Moehring, of the Ninety-sixth, was attached. Assemblyman Scherman, of the Eighth district, had then been waited upon by the committee, and had promised to present the petition to Governor Dix. The indignation over the conduct of Senator Gross was very apparent among the men, and it was freely insinuated that undue influences had been brought to bear on him, the officers and the subalterns of the regiment being at variance in the armory matter and considerable ill-leeling existing on both sides. The following resolution was passed by the meeting and received the signature of a great number of the members of the regiment, who are determined not to yield their honor as soldlers and citizens:—

We, the undersigned non-commissioned officers and privates of the Ninety-sixth regiment, do hereby, by the subscription of our names, piedge our word not to wear any uniform or arms until the request which we have made with regard to General Order No. 4 is granued, and that any order issued after this time shall not be obeyed. armory scandal to charge that Senator Gross, to

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A PUBLIC SCHOOL

Coroner Woltman was yesterday called to 126th street, near Sixth avenue, to hold an inquest on the body of George W. Long, a lad seven years of age, who died on Friday. Deceased years of age, who died on Friday. Deceased attended the public school in 125th street, near Third avenue, and on Monday afternoon of last week, when school was dismissed, there was a general scramble among the scholars to reach the street. While josting and pushing each other on the stairs George fed and so injured his head as to cause death, as sated. In their verdict the jury recommended that greater care be used in dismissing scholars at that school, inaxmuch as a similar accident had previously occurred there. JAPAN.

abinet Officers Alarmed by Dread of Assa tion-What Has Resulted from the Assault Against the Life of Iwakura-Class Interests in Politics-Popular and Powerful Demand for Representative Government - Honest Home Rulers Against Placemon of the "Ring" - A Highly Probable.

eviterequel STOROBANA, Jan. 28, 1874. Since my last despatch the situation to Jeddo has not sitered. The late attack upon Iwakura still affords food for discussion and excitement.
Several of the Ministers seem to be in fear of a similar assault, and some of them have had special guards placed around their houses for protection. It was reported yesterday that an attack had been made on Ito's house, at Shinagawa; but that the assailants, finding Ito absent, retired without doing any damage. Okubo and Kido keep close to their houses. They are sick in health, Four men have been captured who are said to be implicated in the attempt on the life of Iwakura. They are Toza men, and it is said that they acknowledge their guilt, but state it was done under instructions from the head of the Toza clan. If this be true it will seriously complicate matters; for Toza is a powerful man, and the government are a lit-tie afraid of him. One thing is certain, another change, and a radical one, in the government is inevitable. Iwakura, although a clever man, and to a certain extent admired by a large portion of the official class, is not popular, nor has he the confidence of the higher orders. His being pinced at the head of affairs was merely an experiment, and a great many have come to the conclusion that he has proved a failure. Why it is so I cannot say, because the Ministry under Iwakura was certainly a powerful one, and the only solution to the position is that Iwakura "put his foot down" upon what would have been an enthusiastically popular expedition,

A WAR WITH THE CORBANS.

Now, it is a fact that the term "popular opinion" is scarcely known and certainly but very little understood in Japan. Yet it is equally as certain that in no country in the world has public opinion such force and effect as it has in this. Hence an unpopular Minister soon knows that he is unpopular; and not naving the means of ex-pressing this opinion as we have at home, through the medium of the press or of public meetings, it very often expresses it-self through violence, and thus comes to be unmistakably understood. But these conditions, as well as others in Japan, are changing. A press is being developed. The public is appealed to now and again by an address or a memorial, and public affairs are beginning to be publicly discussed. Hence the strange position in which Iwakura is piaced. My opinion is that he will have to leave the Cabinet altogether, or, at any rate, such changes will be made as almost to nullify his influence in the Dai-jok-wan, the Corean war party getting uppermost.

POBEIGN DIPLOMACY AND THE SPECIAL MISSIONS. The following memorial has been presented to the Sa-in. It was considered of such importance that the Mikado called a special session of this body, and himself presided, for the first time, over their deliberations. The paper is an interesting one. In the first place, it is signed by three ex-ministers, namely—Soepima, Goto and Itag-aki—and one member of the present Dai-jokwan - Yeto or Ito-Minister of Public Works. The others are all influential men. Yuri was formerly The memo rial asks for a

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. with a representative or representatives from every province. The document is rather verbose, but, nevertheless, it contains some sound argu-ments and strong expressions. I give a copy of the translation of its salient points:

Gentlemen of its smaller politics.

Gentlemen of the wave the honor to address to you the accompanying memorial, and to beg that you take it into consideration. You will find in its proposals some which we often made to you drill will an attempt the we have a laway carneally derived. As however ambassadors were visiting all the treaty Powers in Europe and America, to obtain practical knowledge, it was decided to delay the discussion until their representation of the present and the people, the present politics of northing being doze. From the want of concord existing of lark psingen the government and the people, the present politics of northing being doze. From the want of concord existing of lark psingen the government is that it is lable to be brought to destruction. We extremely regret that this size than the prevention by the politics.

SOEJIMA TANETOMI, Shizoku Saga Ken.

SOEJIMA TANETOMI, Shizoku Saga Ken.

YURI KIMIMASI. Shizoku Tokai Po.

HTAMAKI TAISUKE, Shizoku Kochi Ken.

YURI KIMIMASI. Shizoku Tokai Po.

HTAMAKI TAISUKE, Shizoku Kochi Ken.

YURI KIMIMASI. Shizoku Tokai Po.

HTAMAKI TAISUKE, Shizoku Kochi Ken.

YURI KIMIMASI. Shizoku Hochi Ken.

YURI KIMIMASI. Shizoku Saga Ken.

KOMUSO NOBUO, Shizoku Mochi Ken.

FURUSAWA JIKO, Shizoku Mochi Ken.

YURI KIMIMASI. Shizoku Bochi Ken.

FURUSAWA JIKO, Shizoku Mochi Ken.

HORITANI SHIZOKU TOKAI SHIZOKU SH

and our empire shall become happy, strong and sow-erful.

The memorial has been published in all the Japanese papers and has been freely discussed. Aiready changes are talked about that speak of placing Sogerhima back in the State Department and Goto in the Treasury. If these changes be made Iwakura will assuredly leave and a war with Corea will be inevitable.

WAR CLOUDS IN MEXICO.

Very recent letters from the northern frontier of Mexico bring forebodings of an anticipated revolution in that part of the neighboring Repub-

revolution in that part of the neighboring Republic. One writer says:—

I am afraid we are going to have another revolution within the present year—the most formidable, pernaps, that has ever been in the country. It will attempt nothing less than to separate the territory into two republics. The title of the new power will be that of the "Republic of the Sierra Madre." The States to be included in it are Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coannia, Zzcatecza, Durango, Jalisco, Colima, Chiuanua, Sinalos, Sonora and Lower California. Should the Governors and the people of these States agree the federal powers will have more than enough to do to put them down. I hope this revolution will not take place; it would ruin the country completely. The last that we had caused much suffering, and the neonia have not ret sqt over the effects of it.